commenters will have the opportunity to tie ICWA related data elements to HHS functions/provisions thus adequately justifying their inclusion in the AFCARS collection.

Regulatory Impact Analysis

Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 13771

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. ACF consulted with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and determined that this rule does meet the criteria for a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866. Thus, it was subject to OMB review. ACF determined that the costs to title IV–E agencies as a result of this rule will not be significant as defined in Executive Order 12866 (have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities). Because the rule is not economically significant as defined in E.O. 12866, no cost-benefit analysis needs to be included in this NPRM. This proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, would be considered an E.O. 13771 deregulatory action.

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Secretary certifies, under 5 U.S.C. 605(b), as enacted by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96–354), that this proposed rule will not result in a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. This proposed rule does not affect small entities because it is applicable only to state and tribal title IV–E agencies.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (Pub. L. 104–4) requires agencies to prepare an assessment of anticipated costs and benefits before proposing any rule that may result in an annual expenditure by state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation). That threshold level is currently approximately $146 million. This proposed rule does not impose any mandates on state, local, or tribal governments, or the private sector that will result in an annual expenditure of $146 million or more.

Congressional Review

This regulation is not a major rule as defined in 5 U.S.C. 8.

Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families

Section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106–58) requires federal agencies to determine whether a policy or regulation may affect family well-being. If the agency’s determination is affirmative, then the agency must prepare an impact assessment addressing seven criteria specified in the law. This proposed rule will not have an impact on family well-being as defined in the law.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 35, as amended) (PRA), all Departments are required to submit to OMB for review and approval any reporting or recordkeeping requirements inherent in a proposed or final rule. PRA rules require that ACF estimate the total burden created by this proposed rule regardless of what information is available. ACF provides burden and cost estimates using the best available information. Information collection for AFCARS is currently authorized under OMB number 0970–0422. This notice of proposed rulemaking does not make changes to the AFCARS requirements for title IV–E agencies; it delays the effective date and provides title IV–E agencies with additional time to comply with sections 1355.41 through 1355.47. Thus, the annual burden hours for recordkeeping and reporting does not change from those currently authorized under OMB number 0970–0422. Therefore, we are not seeking comments on any information collection requirements through this NPRM.

List of Subjects in 45 CFR Part 1355

Adoption and foster care, Child welfare, Computer technology, Grant programs—social programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 93.658, Foster Care Maintenance; 93.659, Adoption Assistance; 93.645, Child Welfare Services—State Grants).

Dated: February 27, 2018.

Steven Wagner,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Children and Families.

Approved: March 8, 2018.

Alex M. Azar II,
Secretary.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, we propose to amend 45 CFR part 1355 as follows:

PART 1355—GENERAL

1. The authority citation for part 1355 continues to read as follows:


2. Amend § 1355.40 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 1355.40 Foster care and adoption data collection.

(a) Scope. State and tribal title IV–E agencies must follow the requirements of this section and appendices A through E of this part until September 30, 2021. As of October 1, 2021, state and tribal title IV–E agencies must comply with §§ 1355.41 through 1355.47.

* * * * *

[FPR Doc. 2018–05038 Filed 3–13–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–25–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 54

[WC Docket Nos. 17–287, 11–42, and 09–197; Report No. 3087]

Petitions for Reconsideration of Action in Rulemaking Proceeding

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Petitions for Reconsideration; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (Commission) published a document in the Federal Register of March 2, 2018 (83 FR 8962), regarding Petitions for Reconsideration filed in the Commission’s rulemaking proceeding. The document contained the incorrect deadline for filing replies to an opposition to the Petitions. This document corrects the deadline for replies to an opposition to the Petitions.

DATES: Oppositions to the Petitions must be filed on or before March 19, 2018. Replies to an opposition must be filed on or before March 29, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jessica Campbell, phone: 202–418–3609, jessica.campbell@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the Federal Register of March 2, 2018, in FR Doc. 2018–04359, on page 8962, in the third column, correct the DATES section to read:

DATES: Oppositions to the Petitions must be filed on or before March 19, 2018. Replies to an opposition must be filed on or before March 29, 2018. Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–05202 Filed 3–14–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[Docket No. FWS–R8–ES–2016–0078; 4500030113]

RIN 1018–BB64

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Withdrawal of the Proposed Rule To List Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina (San Fernando Valley Spineflower)

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior

ACTION: Proposed rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), withdraw our September 15, 2016, proposed rule to list Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina (San Fernando Valley spineflower), a plant from southern California, as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). This withdrawal is based on our conclusion that the threats to this plant, as identified in the proposed rule, are no longer as significant as we believed them to be when we issued the proposed rule. We base this conclusion on our analysis of current and future threats and conservation efforts. We find the best scientific and commercial data available indicate that the threats to C. parryi var. fernandina and its habitat have been reduced below the level where this plant would meet the statutory definition of threatened or endangered. Therefore, we are withdrawing our proposal to list C. parryi var. fernandina as a threatened species.

DATES: The proposed rule that published on September 15, 2016 (81 FR 63454), to list Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina as a threatened species under the Act, is withdrawn on March 15, 2018.

ADDRESSES: This document, comments on our proposed rule, and supplementary documents are available on the internet at http://www.regulations.gov at Docket No. FWS–R8–ES–2016–0078. Comments and materials received, as well as supporting documentation used in the preparation of this withdrawal, are also available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office, 2493 Portola Road, Suite B, Ventura, CA 93001; telephone 805–644–1766.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Summary

Why we need to publish this document. Under the Endangered Species Act, a species may warrant protection through listing if it is endangered or threatened throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Listing a species as an endangered or threatened species can only be completed by issuing a rule. We issued a proposed rule to list Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina in 2016. This document withdraws that proposed rule because, based on our evaluation of the best scientific and commercial information available at this time, we have determined that threats have been reduced such that listing is no longer necessary for this plant.

The basis for our action. Under the Endangered Species Act, we can determine that a species is an endangered or threatened species based on any of five factors: (A) The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range; (B) overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes; (C) disease or predation; (D) the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or (E) other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence. We have determined that threats have been reduced such that listing is no longer necessary for this plant.

Peer review and public comment. We sought comments from independent specialists to ensure that our analysis was based on scientifically sound data, assumptions, and analyses. We invited these peer reviewers to comment on the information we relied upon in making our listing proposal, including the Species Report for the San Fernando Valley Spineflower (Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina) (Service 2016). We also considered all comments and information we received during the comment periods.

Previous Federal Actions

On September 15, 2016, we published a proposed rule (81 FR 63454) to list Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina as a threatened species under the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Please refer to this proposed rule for information on Federal actions prior to September 15, 2016.

Under section 4(b)(6) of the Act, the Service is required to make a final listing determination within 1 year from the publication of the proposed rule, by publishing either a final listing rule or a withdrawal of the proposed rule, or extending the final determination by not more than 6 months under certain circumstances specified in the Act. On July 19, 2017, the Service published a 6-month extension of the final determination on the proposed threatened status for C. parryi var. fernandina and reopened the comment period on the proposal for an additional 30 days (82 FR 33035).

After publication of the proposed rule in the Federal Register, the Service and the Newhall Land and Farming Company (Newhall Land) developed a candidate conservation agreement (2017 CCA) for C. parryi var. fernandina to implement conservation measures to improve the status of the plant. On November 13, 2017 (82 FR 52262), the Service reopened the comment period on the proposed rule to list C. parryi var. fernandina as a threatened species for an additional 30 days so that interested parties and the public could review and comment on the additional conservation measures provided by the 2017 CCA.

During all three comment periods on the September 15, 2016, proposed rule, the Service requested additional information on the status of C. parryi var. fernandina or its habitat so that we could analyze this additional information as part of the final listing process. As part of our analysis, we also evaluated the certainty of effectiveness and certainty of implementation of the additional conservation measures that the 2017 CCA signatories have committed to implement.